building up lost power. It would be difficult to conceive of anything more nourishing and strengthening, creamy and delicious. For nursing mothers it is highly recommended. For lung and throat disease nothing can be better. It is a cheap remedy for the consumptive, and in fact it should take the place of sugar in many things.—J. W. Tefft in the *A. B. J.*

In the matter of sense organs we are met by serious difficulties of interpretation, and this difficulty is the more keenly felt in studying creatures so widely different from ourselves as the bee. Such an insect would seem at first start to be about as susceptible to the delicacies of touch as an ancient armour-sheathed knight. Head, thorax, abdomen, limbs, all are ensheathed in chitinous armor. The bee has his skeleton outside. The question is, how can delicate impressions of touch be transmitted through the tough, dense skin so as to effect the sensitive "squash" within? If you will examine one of the feelers of the bee you will see that the surface is richly supplied with hairs. It is by means of such sense hairs that the bee experiences a sensation of touch. Each touch hair is hollow, and within it is a protoplasmic filament containing, it would seem, the delicate terminal threadlet of a nerve. A curious modification of the touch hair is found on the last joint of the antennae. They are here bent sharply at right angles, so as to form rectangular hooklets.—*Murray's Magazine.*

This season has been a peculiar one, in regard to swarming. Usually, in this locality, the bees commence swarming in June and end up early in July. This year they commenced in May, and are swarming some yet. Heretofore, we used to return second, or very late, undesirable swarms by looking over the combs of the swarming colony and removing all the queen cells and hiving the swarm back in the old hive. We lately hit upon a new wrinkle with the new hive. Now when a late swarm comes out that we do not want to hive separately, or have any weak or queenless colonies to boom up, we simply invert the hive that casts the swarm, and return the bees by shaking them on the sheet in front of the hive. So far this has worked nicely, and not one has made a second attempt to swarm. This process, of course, turns the queen-cells (the cause of bees swarming) wrong side up, and the bees immediately tear them out. If this proves to be the invariable result of inverting, this is another point in favor of invertible hives. —Mr C. H. Dibbern in the *Western Plowman.*

We lately broke up a case of robbing in a very neat way. Going out into the apiary quite early one morning we noticed a colony that seemed to be working with unusual energy. In looking around a little further we soon discovered another colony that was evidently being robbed. Concluding that this last one had lost their queen, we removed it to the shop and examined them, and soon found that to be the fact. We now procured the comb from a nucleus (it is well to have a few such at all times) containing bees, brood and a queen. We exchanged this frame for one of the queenless hives. We now returned this hive to the place of the one doing the robbing, which was removed to the stand of the one that was being robbed. This, of course, threw the robbing business into great confusion. Those trying to rob would simply go into their own hives; if any returned, they only carried the honey back to the hive they had previously robbed. An hour afterwards, all was quiet, and the robbing was completely stopped, and both colonies resumed their honest toils.—Mr. C. H. Dibbern, in the *Western Plowman.*

Read the grand array of premiums offered on page 535 of this issue.

Governmental Report for 1887.

ON February 8th of the current year the Bureau of Industries of Ontario sent out three thousand schedules of the queries suggested by the O. B. K. A., with a view to ascertaining the provincial product of the apiary. Of the replies only 651 were sufficiently complete to admit of their being used for the tabulation purposes. The sub-